

# The Fresh Breeze Memory Model

## Status: Linear Algebra and Plans

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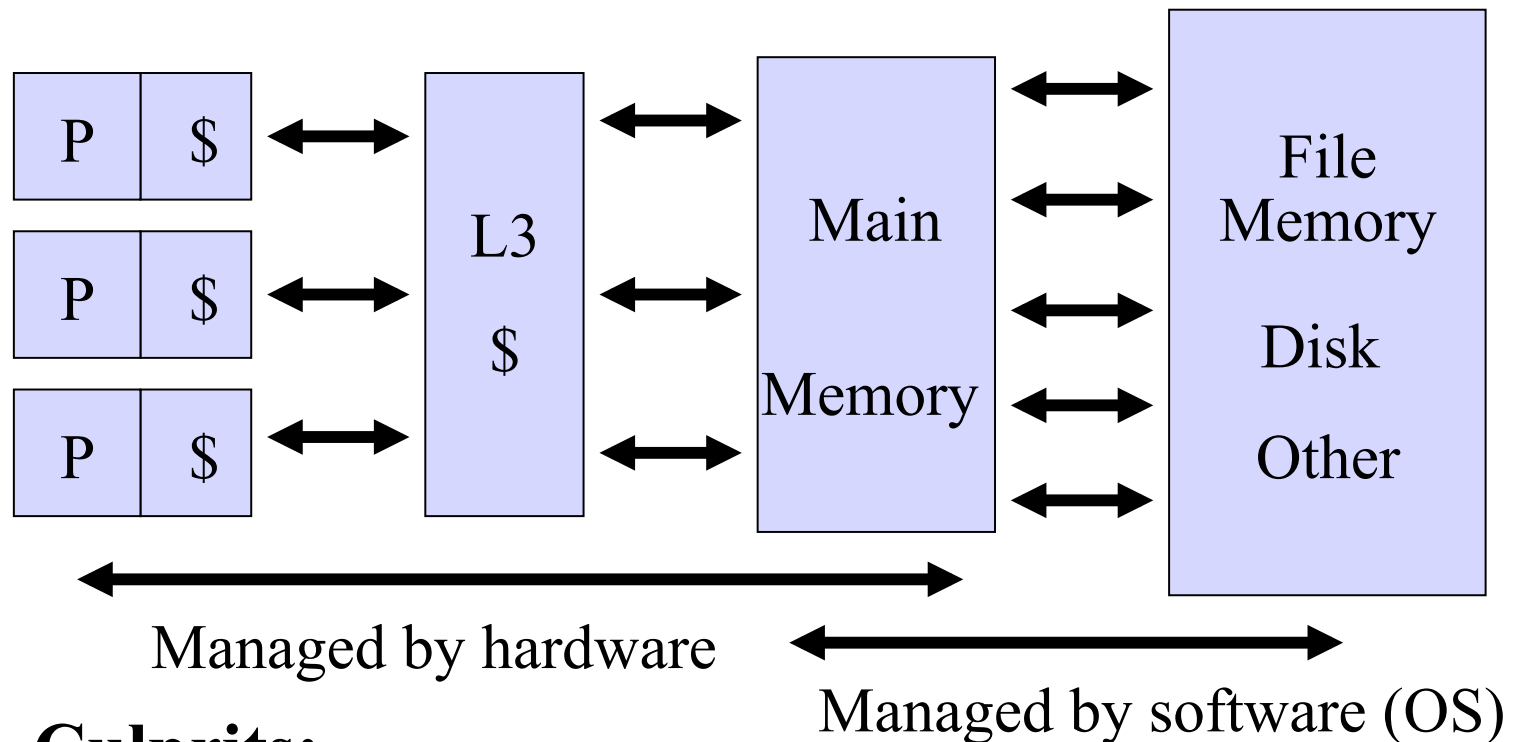
MIT CSAIL

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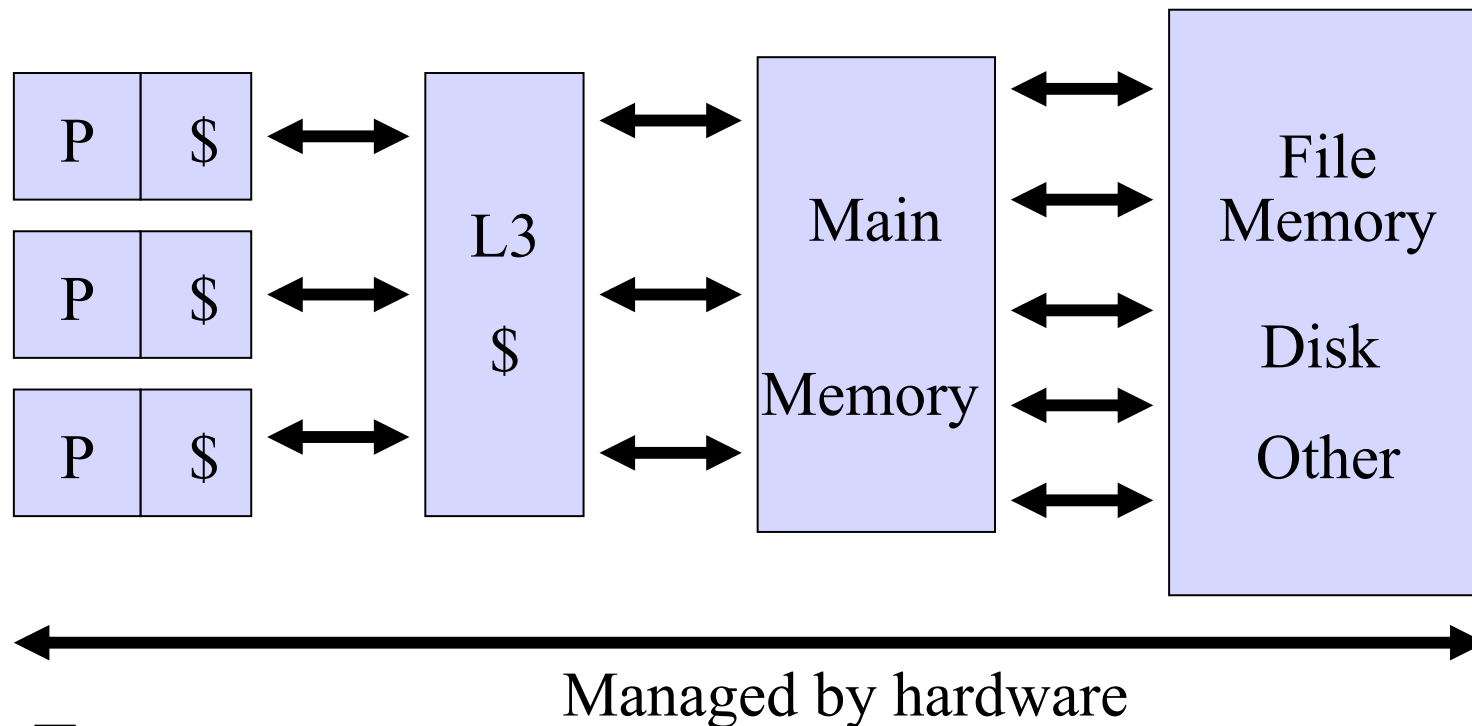
# Problem: I/O Performance



## Culprits:

- **Operating System Overhead/Noise**
- **Large Units of Data Transfer**
- **Few Concurrent Transfers (OS Limits)**

# Solution: Integrated Memory Hierarchy

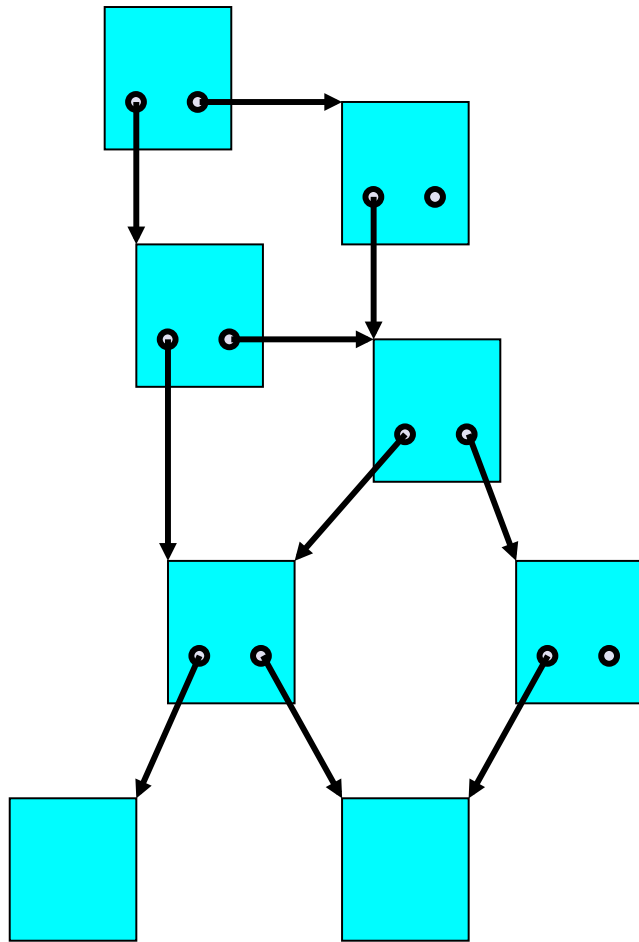


## Features:

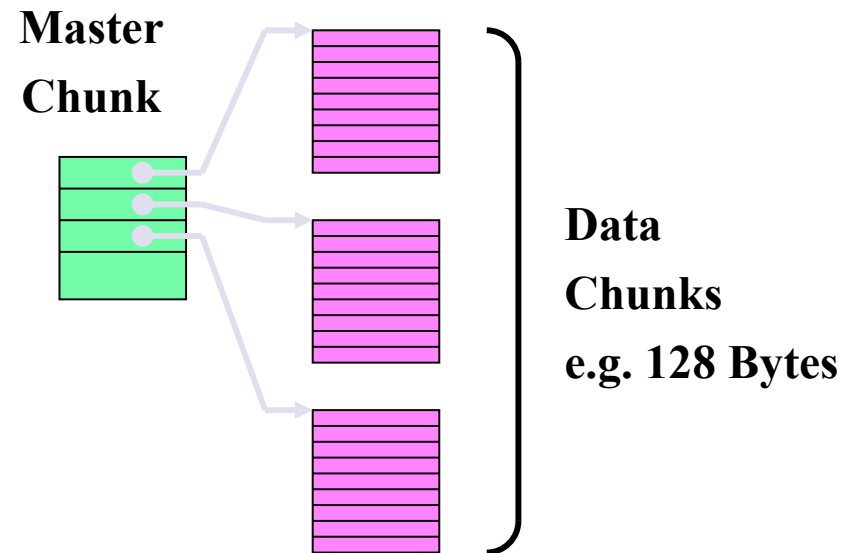
- **Global Virtual Store**
- **Many Concurrent Transactions – High Bandwidth**
- **Superior Basis for Security / Privacy**

# The Fresh Breeze Memory Model

## Cycle-Free Heap



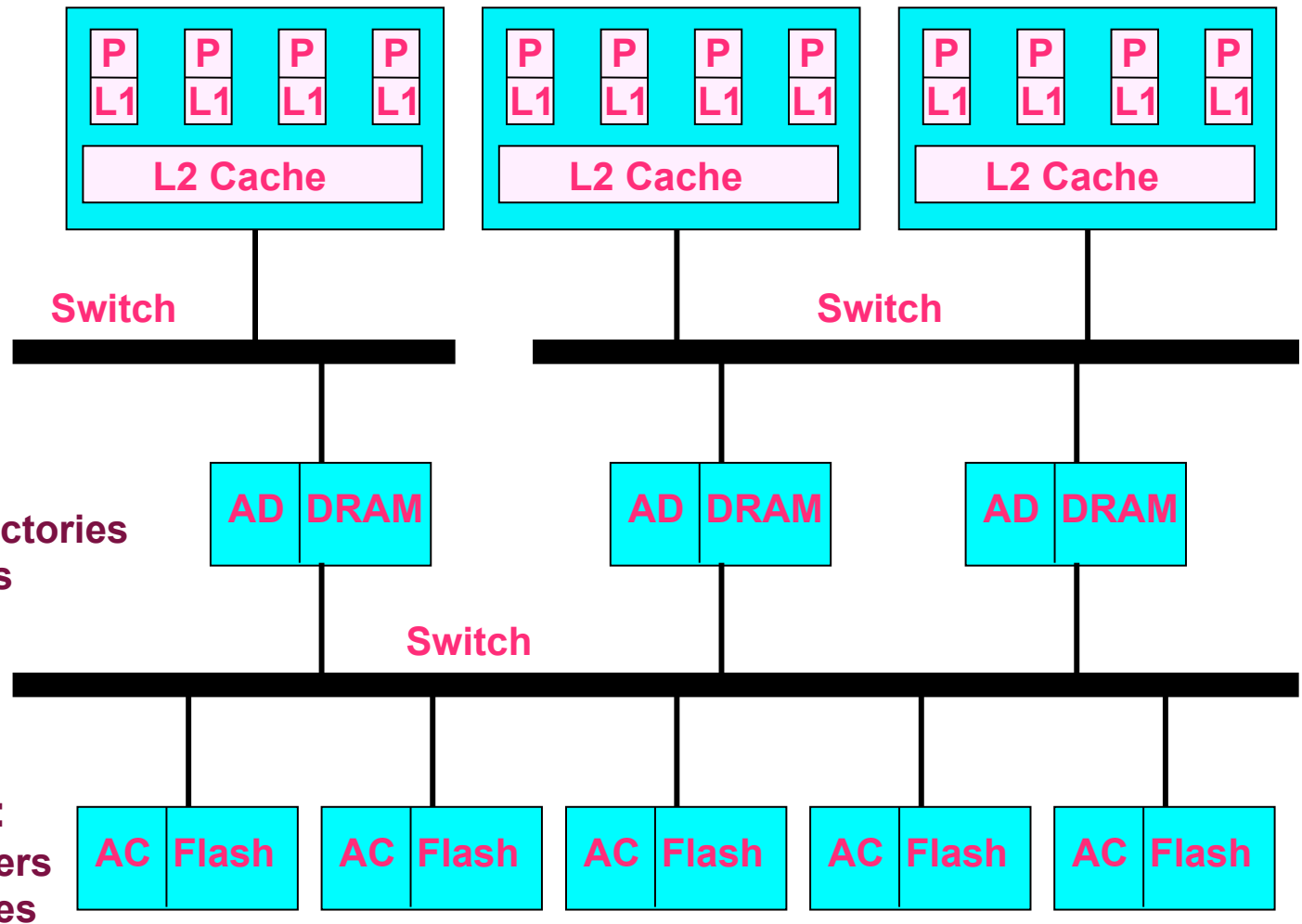
## Arrays as Trees of Chunks



- Fan-out as large as 16
- Arrays: Three levels yields 4096 elements (longs)
- Write-Once then Read Only

# Fresh Breeze System Vision

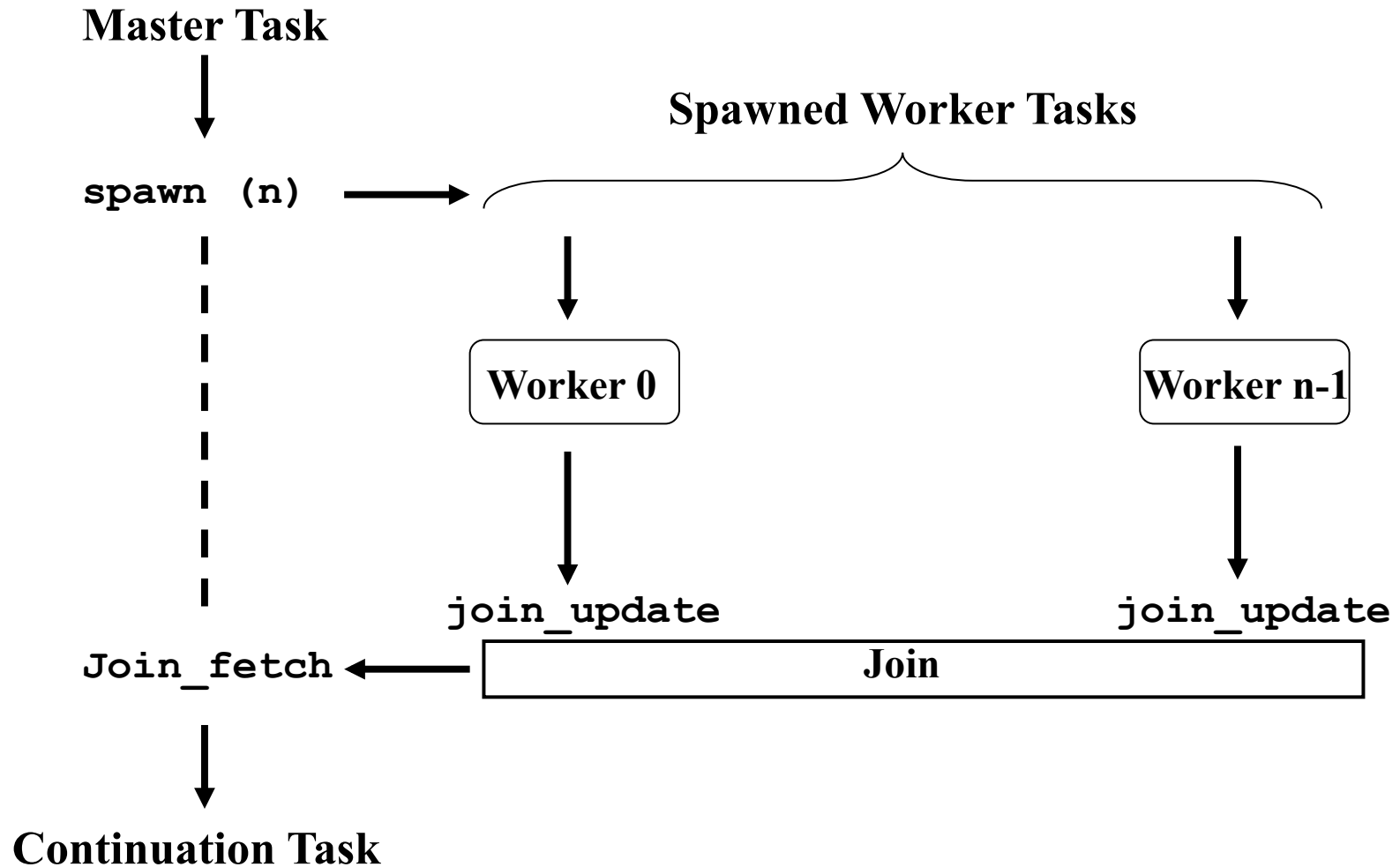
**Many Core  
Processing  
Chips**



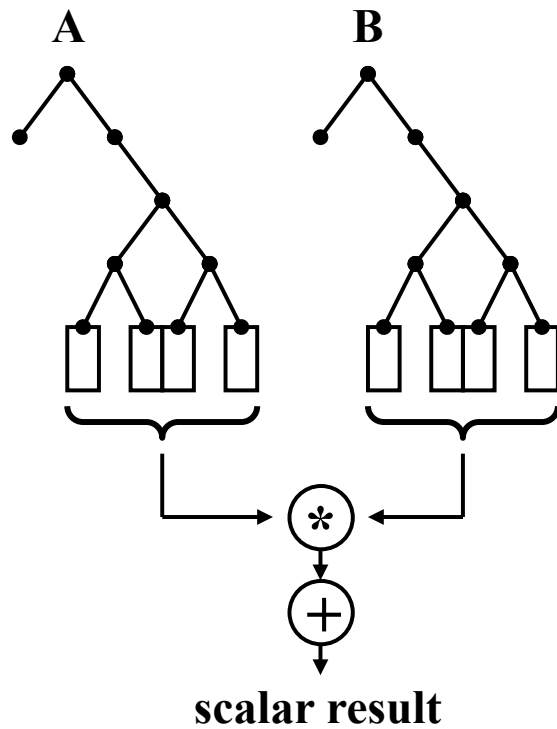
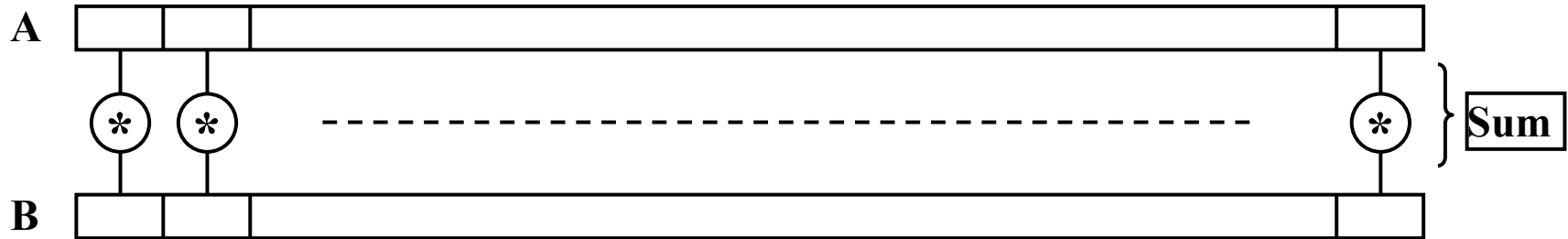
# Unique Features of the Processor

- Cache Lines are 128-byte Chunks.
- Registers are tagged to indicate those holding handles of chunks.
- Hardware task scheduler: Active Task List and Pending Task Queue.

# Spawn and Join



# The Dot Product



5 levels:  
Vector length =  
 $16^5 = 1,048,576$

Each Leaf Task:  
Dot Product of two  
16-element vectors:  
16 multiplies; 15 adds



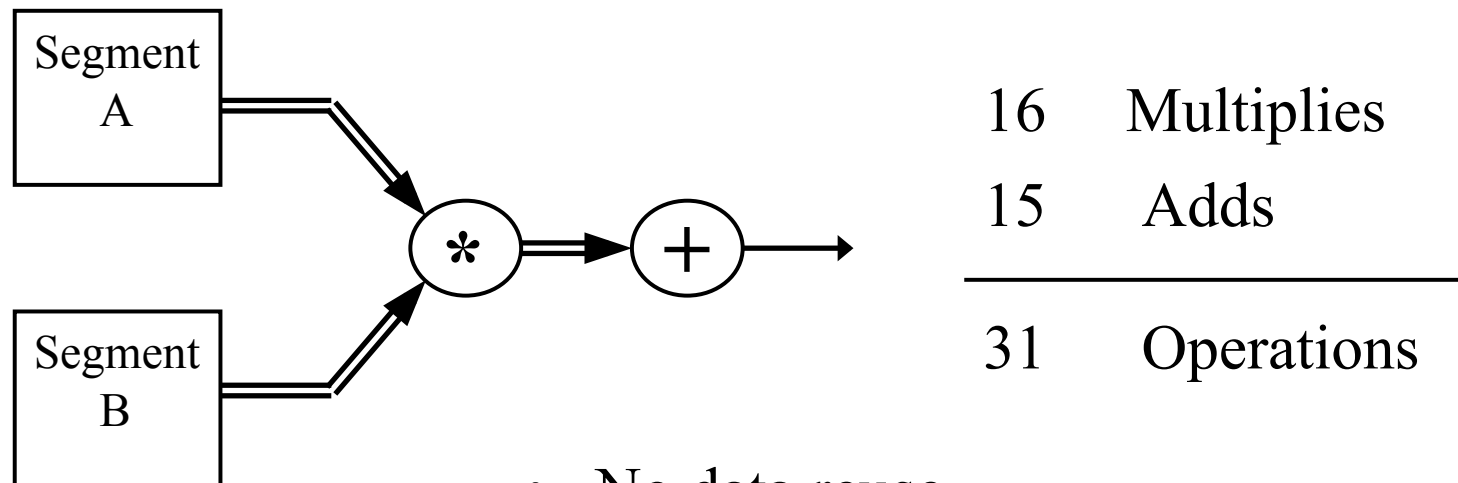
# Linear Algebra: Three Algorithms

- Dot Product
- Matrix Multiply
- Fast Fourier Transform

Let's consider the special characteristics of each.

# Dot Product

Leaf Task: Dot Product of 16-element segments A and B

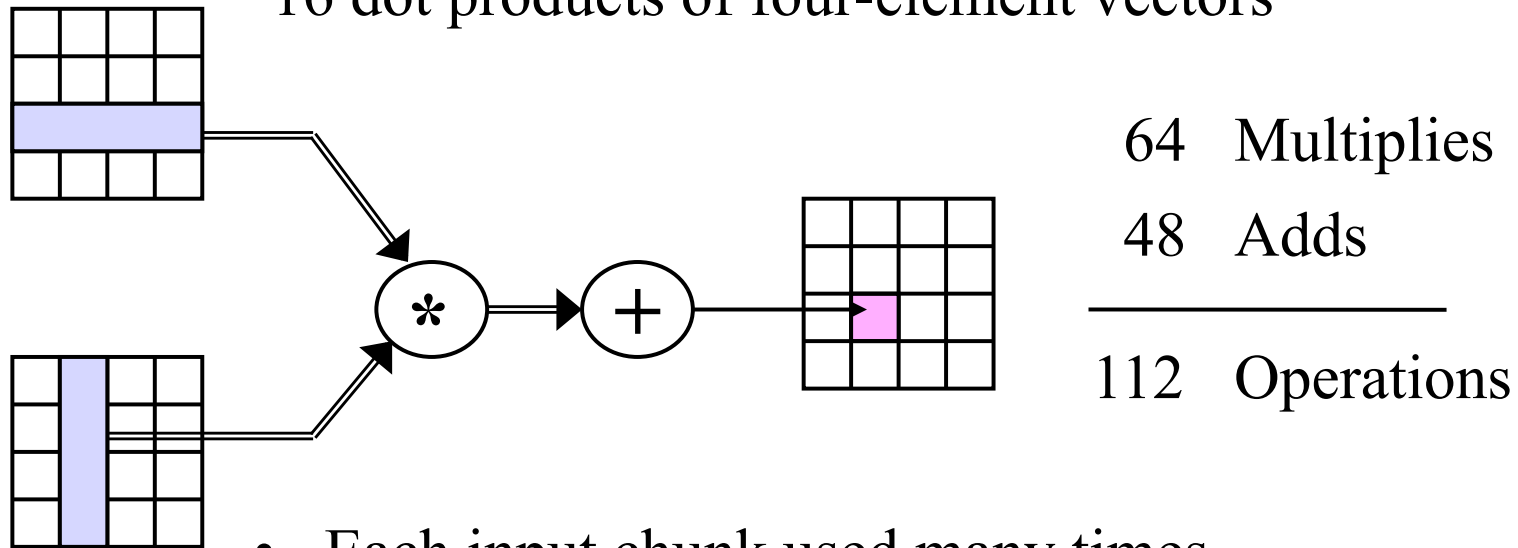


- No data reuse
- No intermediate data
- No chunks written
- Large volume of input data

# Matrix Multiply

Leaf Task: Product of two 4-by-4 matrices

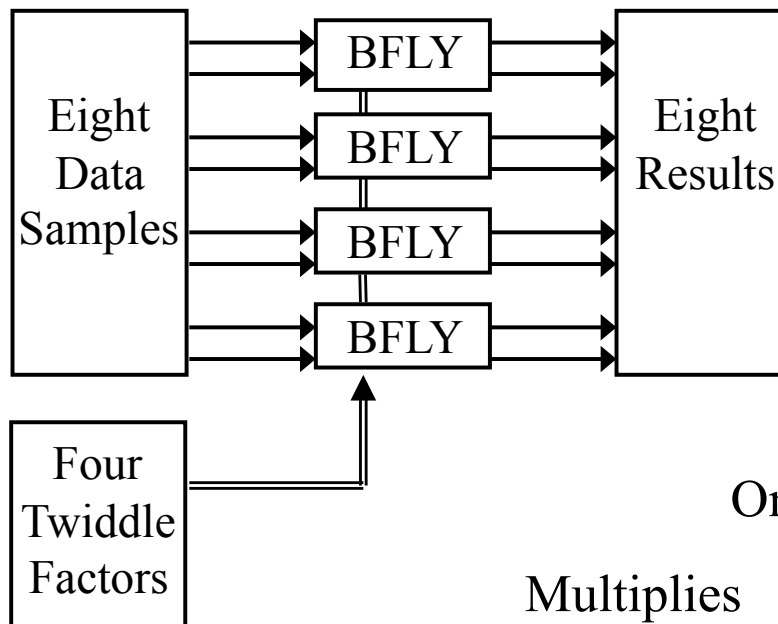
16 dot products of four-element vectors



- Each input chunk used many times
- Result chunks written to memory
- No chunks written
- Relatively small input data

# Fast Fourier Transform

Leaf Task: Group of Four Butterfly Computations



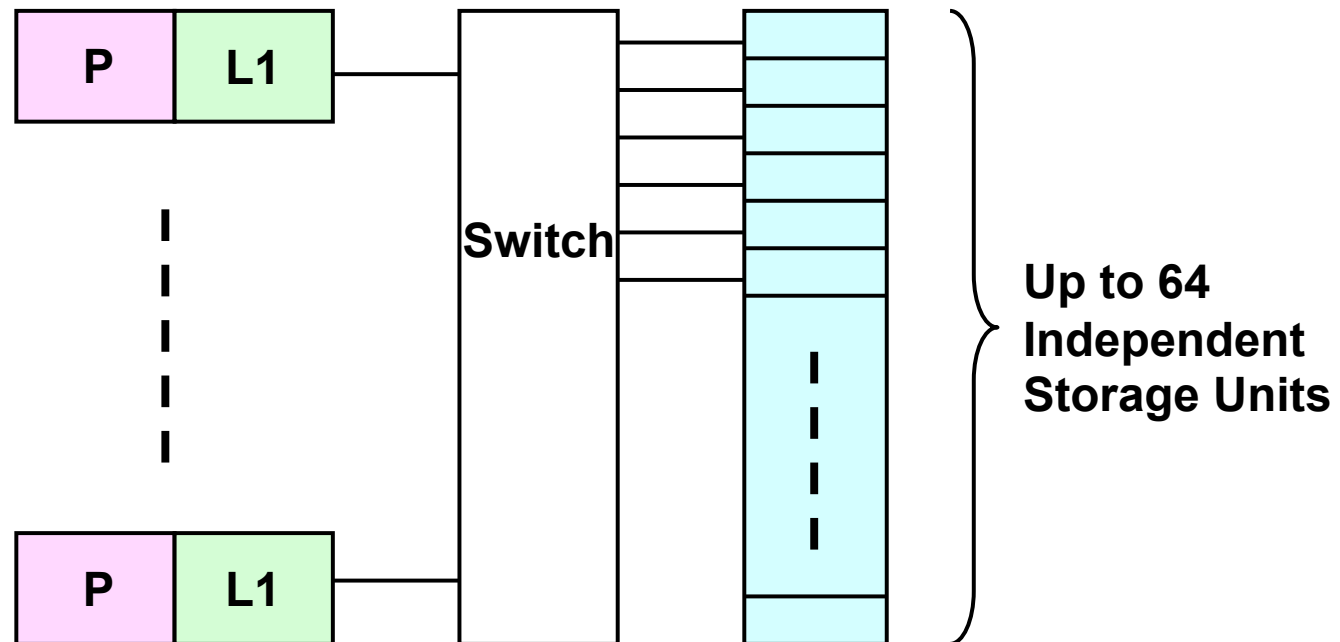
- $\log_2(n)$  stages
- Intermediate data
- Chunks written and read

	One Butterfly	Four Butterflies
Multiplies	4	16
Adds	6	24
Operations	10	40

# Simulated System Model

Processors – 16, 24, 32, 40

Memory



# Simulation Modes

- **Non-Blocking:**

A task executing a read simply waits for operation to complete.

Models an L2 cache with short access time.

- **Blocking:**

A task executing a read suspends to permit other tasks to run.

Models a main memory with long access time.

# Estimated Performance

## L2 Cache Model - NonBlocking

Dot Product

A:  $16^3$

B:  $16^4$

C:  $16^5$

Matrix Multiply

A:  $16 \times 16$

B:  $32 \times 32$

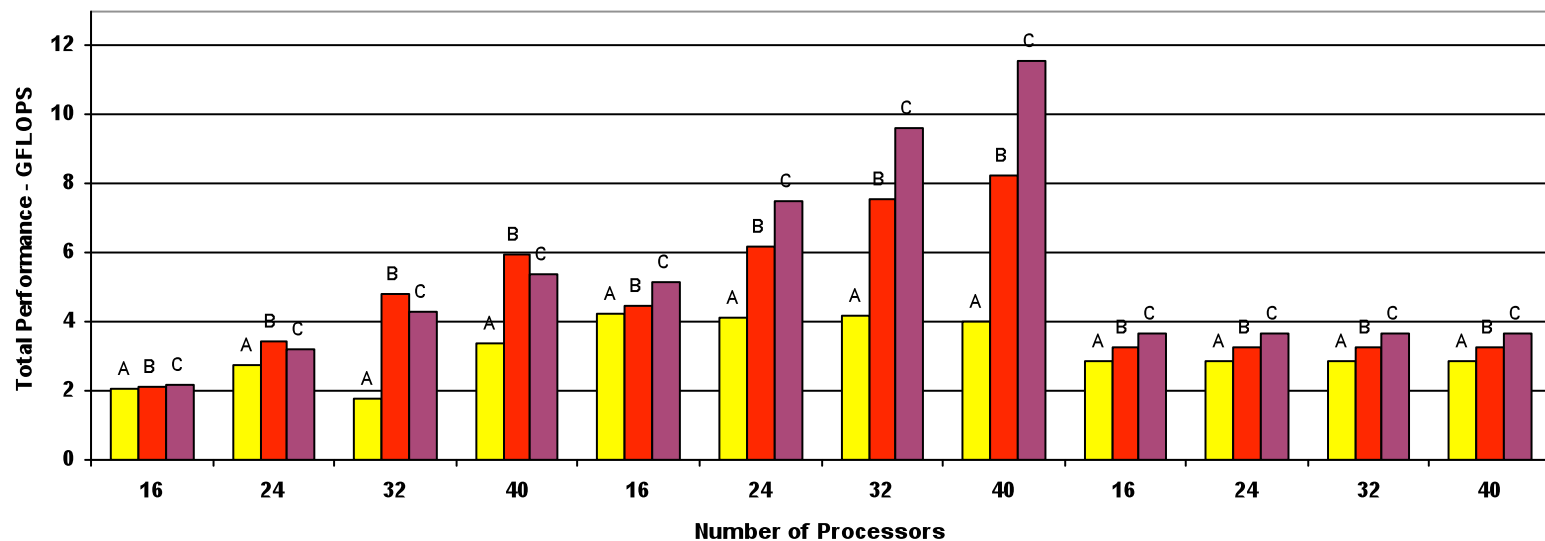
C:  $48 \times 48$

Fourier Transform

A: 1024

B: 2048

C: 4096



# Estimated Performance

## L2 Cache Model - NonBlocking

Dot Product

A:  $16^3$

B:  $16^4$

C:  $16^5$

Matrix Multiply

A:  $16 \times 16$

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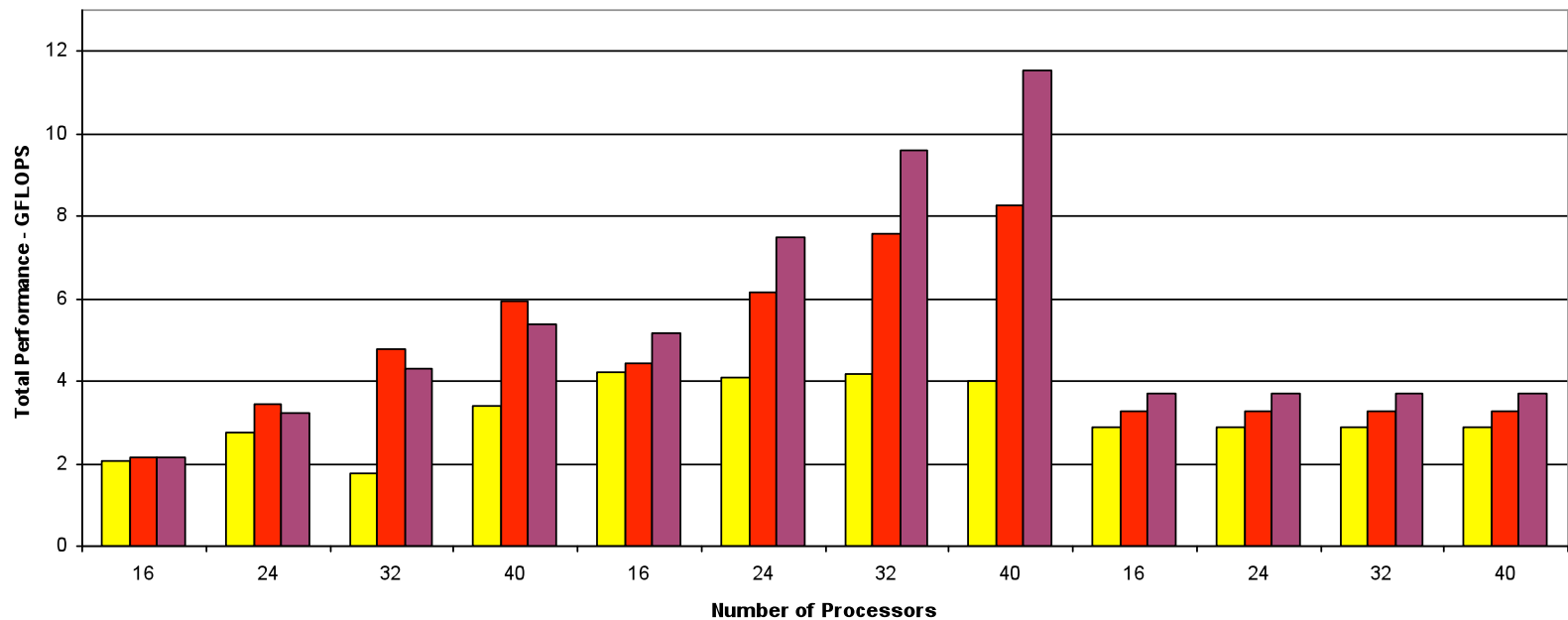
C:  $48 \times 48$

Fourier Transform

A: 1024

B: 2048

C: 4096





# Findings

- Data locality of chunks works well.
- L1 Cache is not very important; only a buffer for input and result chunks of tasks.
- Task switching for chunk reads is costly; **percolation** would make a big difference.

**Percolation:** Ensuring that input chunks of a task have been retrieved before the task is scheduled.

# Further Work

- Model a Three-Level or Four-Level Storage System
- Develop Hierarchical Work Stealing to improve Load Distribution for Massively Parallel Systems.
- Compiler Development: Automatic Mapping of Objects to Trees of Chunks.
- Expand Test Programs to include Transaction Processing and Database Operations .

# Distributed Discrete-Event Simulation

- Accurate timing for interconnected communicating components.
- **Packet Communication Architecture** is a model for distributed systems especially amenable to efficient distributed simulation.
- UDel and MIT have begun a project to develop a PCA-based **Simulation Sandbox** for evaluating alternate PXMs for massively parallel computing.

# Relevance to FSIO

- The Fresh Breeze Memory Model extends to  $2^{64}$  chunks, about  $10^{21}$  chunks or 100,000 exabytes.
- The tree-structure is an excellent basis for advanced security and data object sharing.
- Can simplify check-point / restart.
- Seamless transition from “in-core” to “out-of-core” operation of arbitrary parallel programs.
- Provides ability to use any program as a component of new programs – including any parallel program.

# Conclusion

- Making the best of many-core technology requires study of new **program execution models (PXM)s**.
- The FSIO challenge can be met by integrating the file system into the system memory hierarchy as a **global virtual store**.
- The **Fresh Breeze PXM** demonstrates some of the benefits from departing from conventional system organization.
- More exploration of **new PXM)s** is needed!